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FOREST AND RAIN

A Paper By Prof. Scott On This
Live Topic.

A THEORY OF COLUMBUS

Observation in the West Indies.
Conclusions of Scientists—The
Study in Hawaii.

The Social Science Club met last evening at the home of Chief Justice Judd. There was a large and representative attendance. Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School read the paper and led the discussion. This is a portion of his contribution to the literature on "Forests and Rain-fall":

In his great work, "The Earth as Modified by Human Action," Mr. Marsh says the belief that there is a connection between forests and rain-fall was first attributed to Columbus. In a history of Columbus and his discoveries, published in Venice in 1571, by an anonymous author, it is stated that Columbus observed the coming up of showers about vesper every day in the West Indies, and thought it due to the great primeval forests—observing that like conditions formerly prevailed in the Azores, but after the Portuguese cut down the forests in the latter Islands, the daily showers ceased. Humboldt also in his Cosmos notes this opinion of Columbus.

Marsh may be correct in so far as recorded opinion on the literature of the subject is concerned, but it is highly improbable that the ancients failed to observe the easily noticed facts of the drying up of streams, consequent upon the cutting down of forests on the mountain sides. It is, furthermore, highly probable that this should have been attributed to a diminished rainfall—the easiest and most primitive method of accounting for the facts, that forests promote, and that denudation retards precipitation is certainly a wide-spread opinion, among both the instructed and the uninstructed. This, however, may be one of those notions so common about the most ordinary facts, in trying to account for which all are deceived. Whatever may be the truth in the matter, the opinion is prevalent everywhere. In Japan, I found it strongly instructed among all classes. In the Hundred Lams of Iyeyam, it is made obligatory upon him who felled a tree to plant a tree, not alone for beauty and for the utility of the timber, but to assume a sufficiency of rain. Are there any well attested records, with instruments of scientific precision, extending over periods of sufficient time, to show without doubt, that reforestation diminishes and afforestation increases rainfall? Marsh says there are not. There being none such is merely negative, and is no proof either way. The matter is so inherently difficult, I do not see how it is to be settled. No one supposes, I presume, that a series of observations for a number of years in a small forest and then felling the forest and taking other records for a like series of years, would determine the matter. There would be too many sources of error. Besides, a small effort of this kind, does not recommend itself. If forests promote rainfall at all, it seems to me they must be of considerable, if not wide extent, of sufficient extent to cool down, or rather to keep cool, while other and adjoining areas are heated, both land and surrounding air. Egypt is often quoted as an example in which tree-planting has increased rainfall. In 1830, the Kedive, Mehemet Ali, caused to be planted 30,000,000 of trees in Lower Egypt. In 30 years after, it was reported that a large increase of rain was the result. A few years ago, in his travels through that country, Marsh made extensive and accurate inquiries of Frenchmen who had lived in Egypt before and after tree planting, and he found no truth in the report as to the increase of rain. Similar affirmations and denials come from Australia and from regions west of the Mississippi.

In a report on forests to the last meeting of the Planters' Association, is found the following, by Mr. D. Forbes. There has been kept a correct record of the rainfall at Kukui-hale for the past 12 years, at two elevations, the last year showing but 24 inches, at 950 feet elevation; while in former years, from 80 to 100 inches was not considered unusual; and that the opinion of several men who have lived for 60 years in these districts, as well as the careful observations of Dr. Guppy, go to show that the rainfall is much less than in years gone by. In the same report, upon the same subject, Mr. K. S. Gjerdrum is of the opinion that deforestation in East Maui has largely decreased precipitation of rain.

It has been affirmed that the felling of the forests on the Island of Trinidad has almost ruined the Island—not enough rain now falling there for any practical purpose.

It may, I think, be maintained that so far as observed, rainfall cannot be said to increase or to diminish by retaining or cutting the forests. However, there are certain theoretical considerations which might lead to the conclusion that trees over extensive areas, or even grass and shrub would cause precipitation—certainly in the form of dew and frost, and probably in the form of rain. It is a well known fact that, at certain seasons of the year, and under certain hygro-metric states of the atmosphere, the rapid cooling down of leaves and grass causes a heavy precipitation of dew on the upper surfaces of vegetation, which little or none falls on surrounding surfaces.

Dumont gives an interesting extract from the misopogon of Emperor Julian, in which he notes that in his time, the river Seine was wholly exempt from inundations, and flowed with a uniform current throughout the year, while at the present time, there is a difference of thirty feet between extreme high and low water mark.

The topography of our Islands is such that all considerations of prudence should be weighed when dealing with forests and other matters, affecting the conservation of rainfall. Each Island is a mere mountain peak, as it were, running up from shore to peak, in many places, with a slant of nearly 45 deg. If the land has a bare face, the water from heavy rainfalls rushes to the sea, taking with it the very best part of the soil. The transporting power of water being as the sixth power of its velocity, it will readily be conceived what a skinning effect heavy rains would have on the soil. If running with a velocity of two miles an hour, water will move an object of a given weight, doubling its velocity will give it power to move an object sixty-four times as large. Large areas of land on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees have been ruined by removing the forests, while, by preserving the forests on the French side, its fertility is a great as ever.

It would appear that cutting down the forests for agricultural purposes will be far less injurious than the damage done by the browsing and tramping of cattle and goats in the higher reaches of our thickly wooded mountains. Where the woods are cut off for any kind of crops, the soil is usually plowed or loosened up and made spongy and absorbent by cultivation. Besides, either cane or coffee trees are planted, and the roots penetrate to some depth, leading the rain-water down so far as the fibrous roots go. If the hill-sides are somewhat precipitous, they are so terraced that the water is caught and absorbed in its course, and thus prevented from washing off the soil. The shade of either cane or coffee trees prevents rapid evaporation.

Cattle and goats, however, not only kill the trees by browsing and tramping the soil around the roots, but they kill off all the shrub and grasses, tramp the ground hard, and make it impervious to rain-water. Many of the oldest and most observant residents of the Islands affirm that, in many places, streams that were perennial in their youth, are now flush in heavy rains only, or dried up altogether. One does not have to travel far in any one of the group to see what devastation cattle and goats have made in the forests. Near Hanalei, great forests of lauhala stand bare and dead. On the mountain sides near Waimea in Hawaii, it is said to see the dead and prostrate trees. I noticed a like condition in the Waialeale valley on this Island. It is reported that the Island of Kahoolawe is being made a desert by deforestation, caused by cattle.

We are dependent at present, and, perhaps, in a large degree, must always be so, on our agricultural resources, for our prosperity. All possible care and prudence should be exercised in dealing with out still existing forest lands.

Quite a number of members of the club spoke on the question. They furnished facts that will be of use in working out the problem locally. Mr. G. R. Carter mentioned the utility of fencing of territory from stock as done on the Monsarrat ranch on Hawaii. Cattle had tramped down young trees and reduced forest. The Chief Justice remarked on the great numbers of deer and goats that were ruining forest and that could be put out of the way if Island and foreign sportsmen were invited to shoot them. Mr. Jos. Emerson told how the goat pest on Hawaii had been abated by the wild dogs in a certain district. Dr. Maxwell spoke briefly of data that had been gathered for the planters and of the views of Furnow and other students of the subject. Mr. P. C. Jones told of a plantation in which he was interested and the rainfall figures and effects there. The fall had been growing less each year, but when it was down to 17 inches, as in 1896-7, the cane yield had been greater than ever before. There were a number of other speakers.

Mrs. A. F. Judd supplied the members of the club with a lunch that was greatly enjoyed.

BILMARTIN BOWS

Takes a First at Cyclomere in
Dashing Style.

THERE WAS FINE SPORT

Crack Professionals Get Fooled.
Markmen Leave Them in a Handicap—Record Trials—The Next.

Bicycle racing in Honolulu has come to stay. The enthusiasm shown at Cyclomere Park last Saturday night would seem to give good proof of this. The crowds have been large from the very beginning and while that of Saturday was not as large as upon some previous occasions it was by no means what one would call small. The boxes were all filled, some to overflowing. The races were very good. The amateurs are doing better work right along and are making time that the professionals would do well to equal. Nigel Jackson who was a competitor in the mile handicap professional, is the first to break away from the ranks of the amateurs and it is likely that others will follow soon the lead taken by him. Nigel says that there is more money in professional riding and started out very well by winning third place.

In the list of the amateur riders, H. Giles, A. Giles, Treadway, Ludloff, Cowes, Gilman, King, Damon and Eakin, showed up in excellent shape. The riding of Treadway in the final of the mile handicap was a surprise. He rode in excellent form and his spurt was one of the kind read about. In this same race, Gilman fouled A. Giles and had a bad fall as a result. Although scratched badly enough to require the assistance of Dr. Garvin, he was game to go out upon the track again and ride in the half mile. This professional race, particularly of this class that have ever been ridden on Cyclomere track. Bilmartin is a wonder and by a great kangaroo spurt, he succeeded in jumping the bunch at the finish, crossing the line like an arrow. One looking at him would say that he does not ride in good form but after seeing him in a race or two they will surely have an after thought to the effect that he gets there just the same. Bilmartin is one great big bunch of muscles brought into excellent and systematic service by hard and persistent training. Bilmartin won the crowd and has now established himself as a favorite with the people of Honolulu who love nothing better than a good hot bicycle race. When he came from his quarters after the great race, he wore a lei of pink carnations.

In order to gain an idea of how the races went on Saturday night, the following resume of them is given:

Mile handicap, amateur. First heat—Before the end of the first lap, Damon, the scratch man, caught up with the bunch consisting of A. Giles, Eakin and Gilman and Halstead. He kept with them until the finish when Giles picked up and walked away from them all on a fine spurt. Gilman won second and Treadway third. Time, 2:33 2-5.

Second heat—H. Giles caught the bunch, consisting of King, Cornwell, Ludloff and Cowes, before they had made half the first lap, but on the last lap, Ludloff made a spurt from a position almost opposite the judges' stand and won first place. Cowes took second and Cornwell third. Time, 2:41 3-5.

Final heat—Treadway came in first in fine shape. Ludloff second and Cowes third. Gilman fell. Time, 2:37 4-5.

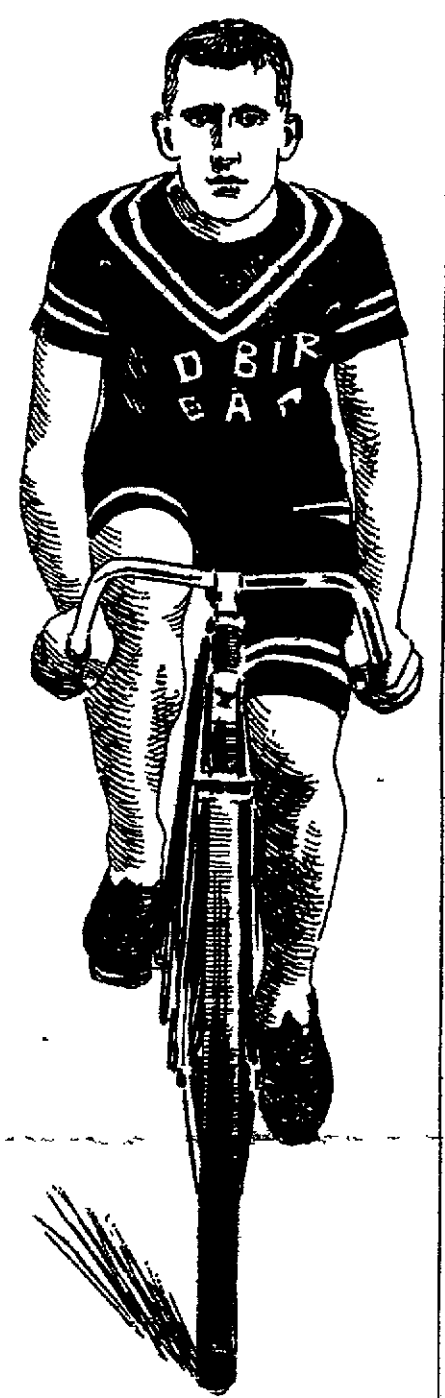
Mile open, professional. One heat—Entries: Terrill, Jones, Martin, Whitman, Sylvester, Johnson and Bilmartin. In this race, George Martin started out in the lead while Bilmartin preferred to take the very last place. Here he hung until the final spurt when he came up on his opponents and at the finish fairly jumped over the line, surprising every one. It was thought that on account of the very little training he has been able to get in during his stay in this place and also on account of the fact that he has done no riding for over four months, he would hardly be able to make much of a showing. When he jumped in ahead of Terrill, a mighty cheer arose from the audience and cries for "Bill" were heard on all sides. When he returned in front of the grandstand, he was given an ovation. Terrill won second place and Jones third. Time, 2:21.

Mile handicap, professional. Entries: Jones, Terrill and Bilmartin. scratch: George Martin. 20 yards: Whitman, 40 yards: Sylvester. 60 yards: Johnson. 80 yards and Nigel Jackson. 100 yards: Jackson started off with a very warm pace but was unable to keep it up. Johnson was soon ahead of him and Sylvester was following very closely. It was evident from the start that George Martin and the scratch men would not win anything very great for they were too busy watching each other and allowed the other men to go ahead as they pleased. There was an attempt made by Bilmartin to catch the front men but the other cracks hung back.

Sam Johnson won first place in grand style, Sylvester second and Jackson third. Time, 2:24. Jones took first place in the second bunch with 2:28 4-5 as his record. Bilmartin did not spurt at the last, considering it of no avail to rush for nothing.

Half mile, open, amateur. Time limit. First heat. This was easily won by Damon with Eakin second and A. Giles third. Time, 1:23 4-5. The second heat was won by H. Giles with King a close second and Treadway third. Time, 1:24 3-5. In the final heat Damon took first place, H. Giles second and King third in the very good time of 1:13 3-5.

George Martin was on the program for a one-third mile exhibition but he was unable to get pace and Bilmartin consented to appear in his stead and went unpaced, making the third



W. MARTIN.
(Bilmartin).

in 41 4-5, and establishing the one-third unpaced record for Cyclomere track.

Tom King in the one-third mile exhibition, flying start, made 41 2-5. He was paced by Ludloff and Treadway.

Henry Giles made the one-third unpaced in 43 4-5, two seconds slower than Bilmartin's time, but very good for this popular amateur.

The Hawaiian band was again one of the features of the evening. The lively airs selected by Professor Berger and the snatches of fast music at the finish of each of the races, added materially to the pleasure of the evening.

When Bilmartin rides a bicycle race he is literally part of the machine. His feet are both clinched and strapped to the machine. This gives the fullest advantage of the power of the foot that is coming up while the other is pushing down. No rider of the day is so partial and devoted to this practice and theory as Bilmartin and his present trainer, Marshal is equally certain that the only way to ride a wheel is to get what they call "full double action." Ruby Dexter had an idea of this when he was first riding races here. He used a very long toe clip and rubber bands. George Martin has his feet fastened tighter to the pedals than any of the local riders of the present day, but will be able to part company with it if he falls.

When Bilmartin spills he does not leave the machine. He can swim as well as shoot and box and if he goes into the lake at Cyclomere will be able to keep his head above water even with the weight of a wheel on his feet. Bilmartin is not afraid of a fall. He says that after spilling himself a hundred or so times he learned something about landing and that he can go down with the machine and come out about as well as if he parted company with it.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Harry D. Roberts master mechanic for the Oahu railway, has joined the ranks of the cyclists and Frank Bergstrom, also of the railway force, is seriously thinking of trying the wheel.

ALL RUSH NOW

Public Improvements Going On
Against Time.

DOWN IN THE AALA DISTRICT

New Ground and Health Better.
Wharf Being Built—For Busy Season—"Fish Market Slips."

Superintendent Rowell is pushing public works in every direction now with more vim and effect than at any time during the busiest biennial period the department has ever had. A full score of separate pieces of work are in progress and every effort is being made to do as much as possible before the time for use of appropriations made by the last Legislature expires. Mr. Rowell can find but a few minutes a day now for attention to strictly office matters and has been stealing from his sleep for weeks to labor on estimate of current work and future plans and on his report to the Minister of the Interior. This report is also of what might be termed burning interest to the Minister of Finance. It will cut quite a figure in the budget calculations.

Some work is still being done in the vicinity of St. Louis College, where Nuuanu stream was changed. The appearance of that whole section is much altered and certainly vastly improved. There has been some delay in finishing up, but the work was a large one and parts of it have of necessity been of the slow character. The improvement of Nuuanu stream was primarily a sanitary scheme and what was intended at the cholera season has been accomplished and results have been shown. A large territory that was before practically without drainage now has a species of sewerage that at least wards off common dangers and that has reduced the mortality figures of the neighborhood. The pretty drives up and down Nuuanu stream, with perhaps the Aala park for Palama children will come in time. New, clean earth has filled up a lot of stagnant and disease breeding pools.

One of the most important jobs now in hand is the new wharf to parallel Sorenson's wharf, near the old fish market. It was the purpose of the Government to provide this additional dock fully eighteen months ago, but time after time some obstacle came up against securing title to the land. Finally deals were closed with the Bishop Estate, S. C. Allen and John Cassidy. Within two weeks after the papers were signed work was started up. The material had been on the ground for several months. In fact the storage of piles had postponed the extension of new Queen street beyond the Honolulu Iron Works. Now that thorough-fars will be opened up. This new wharf was given considerable prominence during the controversy between the Government and Mr. Dillingham on harbor matters. Captain King, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday that work on this new wharf, the same type as several built during the past three years, would be rushed so that it could be used before the present sugar season had ended. Plans for further harbor and dock work will go to the Legislature.

The big dredger is still working away on what are now called the fish market slips. The machine will be kept there indefinitely unless there is a radical shift in policy or unless she is taken off for a few days to do some emergency work. When heavier blasting may become imperative at the slips the dredger may be sent for the time to the sand spits in the channel edge near the lighthouse. That is one of the possible interruptions.

These two fish market slips or wharves should be pretty well at the stage of completion before the end of 1898. As a feature of the present harbor they will present a sample of what a greater harbor will really be. It is the plan to have near the new fish market slips into which the largest ocean steamers can glide direct from the roadstead. This work will possibly make a change in the town that few people have foreseen. The importance of both Alakea and Richards streets will be greatly increased. Values will advance in that part of town and the retail trade will drift in that direction. This is the opinion of men who have given the matter attention and who have invested money that way.

The amount of road work that is now being done is surprising in both nature and extent. There are forces on the highways from Diamond Head and Waialeale to Moanalua. Many new streets have been opened and new roads have been built. Road for other Islands will be "feathered" in the Legislature, but the advocates of that cult must be active to get ahead of the men who will campaign for more streets and wide streets for the city of Honolulu. There are some interests involving almost millions that are feeling with no light touch the absolute demand for the widening of several business streets. These interests, it is learned will be heard very early in the session.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A DREDGER MAN

L. B. Young Who Knows "Old Prosperity" Well

IS IN HONOLULU AGAIN

Did a Great Work Here—First Off-Shore Pumping—With Three Other Plants—in Guatemala.

The man who dredged out the harbor channel is in town again. In the commercial past, present and future of Honolulu, he is an important figure. The gentleman does not unduly pride himself on the part he has played in the development of the local trade. To date he has not been by the public assigned any station of honor or distinction. That will come with his obituary perhaps. L. B. Young will live a long time yet. He is a tall man of rather spare construction and has a dark or brownish beard with a hole shaved out of the middle of it. He speaks slowly, modestly and on his tongue there is an intimation that as a boy he was at home in either Norway or Sweden. Mr. Young of late years has been a builder and operator of the famous and valuable type of dredging plants represented fairly by the machine now under command of Captain Paul Smith here. For a long time he was with the San Francisco Bridge Company, but is at present disengaged. At present he hopes to become identified with a local corporation in some work of considerable magnitude.

L. B. Young is in the Islands for the third time. In 1882, he was with E. G. Hitchcock on a plantation of Hawaii and for a period after that with a city painter. Then he went back to the States and returning in 1892 worked on the dredger and gave it the trial runs. He was the manager during all the work of deepening the channel so that deep ships might come inside instead of being lightered from the roadstead, which had been the slow and costly custom for many, many years. Mr. Young is more proud of the work he did here than of any contract or undertaking with which he has been connected. It is a good deal, he thinks, for a man in the business to be able to say he has been identified with probably the most successful piece of off-shore dredging ever attempted.

The dredger here, named by Lorrin A. Thurston "Prosperity," is the first of four installed by Mr. Young. He says that of course a number of improvements have been added since the first model was made, but that in all the principal points Old "Prosperity" is the equal of any of them and has worn astonishingly well. Mr. Young does say that the dredger was made to handle sand and mud and that her continuous use on rock will have its serious effect in time. He adds that Captain Smith has done excellently with the dredger.

Another dredger like "Prosperity" has done twenty miles of deepening on the St. John's river, Florida and is now doing harbor work in Texas. It has made great records and has piled up fortunes for its owners. A third was built at Boston and works in that vicinity earning enormous dividends for a big syndicate.

The fourth and to now the last dredger of the type of the local standard is owned by the Government of Guatemala and thereby suspends the narrative of the chief trouble of Mr. Young. For taking charge of the work of construction and trial he was given, besides a handsome salary, an interest in the proceeds of the enterprise. In the best time on record there was finished perfect as ingenuity, selected material and careful skilled labor could produce. The intention was to have a plant that would run night and day indefinitely and remove more earth per minute than had ever before been handled. Mr. Young says the machine is in every respect a beauty and a bonanza. The first contract was to be for in the neighborhood of a million dollars worth of work. Operations beyond that, to perfect a system of channels and basins would make the work in sight aggregate the figure of at least ten millions of dollars, likely much more. Small wonder the material was the very best and that parts liable to breakage were provided in the duplicate and triplicate.

The dredger was given trial runs for a month and Mr. Young says that for the various bottoms she sucked out streams of almost solid mud or sand. Even the shrewd and clever Americans down there were surprised and the Government officials were so amazed that some of them forgot to place on file their applications for perquisites usual to the penalties of contracting in that country. Mr. Young and his people were delighted with the outlook. The prospects could not have been better. Everything was in readiness to move along the first channel. Just then the biggest revolution in three years exploded and President Barrios, with all his money and guns and soldiers and soldiers was busy with the affair for half a year. The contractors were implored to wait. Wait they did till it became evident that all public improvement operations had been indefinitely postponed. It will take four or five years to get the Guatemala treasury in shape again and then its fatness may be too much for those who follow the trade of reform and revolution in that zone. It is a clear and striking example of

individualism plying its wedge against the masses and the masses not quite understanding it or not caring any too much about it. That beautiful and efficient dredger No. 4 will like as not lie in the water and rot to the edge before it is wanted. Barrios esteems a number of other things, primarily his own welfare, more momentous and his successor may have the same idea. The capitalists who were in the dredger scheme have turned their attention to other matters and will soon make even. Mr. Young, unfortunately has no capital beyond his hands and his brains. He was attracted to Hawaii this time by talk on the Coast of proposed harbor enlargement and unless an opening in that field presents itself will try something else or return to the States. He has many friends in town and has been entertained by a number of them. Mr. Young had a few adventures and mishaps while installing "Prosperity." For one thing the dredger left her moorings one night and was all but wrecked on the reef. Mr. Young was very largely instrumental in averting a total loss.

FOR THE TROPHY

Native Boys Put Another Win to Their Credit.

G Leads With 415—F Is Second and D Third—Four of E's Men Laid Up—B's Side Shooting.

The Marlin trophy shoot took place at the Military range in Kakaako Saturday afternoon and Company G came out ahead in the race, with Company F of the Regulars, second and Company D, third. The shooting was not as good as was expected. Following were the total scores made: Company E, 387; Company D, 403; Company F, 407; Company G, 415; Company B, 388. The highest score, 46 points, was made by Sam Johnson of Company D. The lowest will not be mentioned. The low score of Company E is partly accounted for. Four of the regular team men were sick and substitutes had to be put in their places. Company D had a hard time getting a team together. Some of the best men did not put in an appearance and in one case a third substitute had to be put in to fill the gap.

Company G deserves a great deal of credit. The men have turned out regularly for practice and, in consequence, brought home the glory to themselves on Saturday.

Company F has won the shoot twice and Company G the same number of times. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that Company G will win out in the end.

There was some fun in the ranks of Company B's team. Mr. Weedon had offered a ring and Sergeant Elvin, a hammock, for the best individual score in that organization made on Saturday. Sergeant Weedon was given a handicap of two points. He shot and won the ring with a score of 40. Austin and Reuser likewise scored 40 but Weedon won Creedmore. It is very probable that the hammock will go to Austin as he shot 40 without a handicap.

While the Co. G boys are elated over their win and have been complimented by officers and friends, they are not a little chagrined over failing to come any nearer to passing the old standing high water mark of E's ten men in a match—421. The boys have this task before them and will endeavor to accomplish it before the year is out. To this end they will have practiced regularly and will continue the system of cash prizes for excellence at the butts.

There are valid excuses for E and F in the match of Saturday, but D deserves no sympathy. That company has the men, but somehow does not get them down to either practice or a match. On Saturday one of the boys interested in having the company make a creditable showing came up town when a couple of men were needed and went from place to place till he found a pair of the boys willing to try skill for the reputation of the company.

It will be news to a good many people to learn that rifle shots who go into sport systematically frequently indulge in regular training to the extent of dieting and have steady and regular hours for sleep. Some of the best shots ever developed here have gone through as careful preparation for a match as bicycle cracks of a runner.

The Marlin trophy was secured by Oscar White and is to be won three times.

From North Borneo.

The British steamship Amur, Mearns master, arrived in port early Saturday morning, 29 days from Labuan, North Borneo. She sailed from that port on January 7th and is now on her way to Victoria to take part in the work of transportation of people and stores to the Klondike. She put into this port for coal and will sail as soon as she can take on the requisite amount. The Amur has been engaged in the India trade. This can be seen from a glance at her as she now lies in the stream near the Lighthouse.

Died at the Hospital.

James Campbell, aged 48, died in the hospital, Saturday morning and was buried in the afternoon from the hall of the Sons of St. George, of which organization deceased was a member. The services of the Church of England were performed at the hall by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and at the grave in Nuanu cemetery, the Sons of St. George went through their service. The pall-bearers were: Geo. Paris, H. Plattis, W. W. Wright, John Campbell, James Barry and Thomas Patton.

IS NO REQUEST

French Have Not Asked for Naval Station Here.

General Report That Such a Petition Had Been Lodged—Enthusiasm Over New Steam Line.

Some facts published during the past week on French shipping and warships with relation to this port gave rise to rumors of almost 1893 proportions. The report that was considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant investigation was to the effect that the French Government had made of the Hawaiian Government a formal request to be permitted to establish a naval coaling and repair station somewhere in the group—preferably at Honolulu. This in view of certain other incidents or indications to have an air or halo of plausibility. It is denied from the Executive Building. There was mention up there that the talk had been heard, that it had been linked with some information or speculation bearing on the negotiations pending for the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The French, it is assured to inquirers, have manifested no desire to ask for their ships of war in time of peace or conflict, any advantages not enjoyed by every other power, with the exception of the United States, which of course has special rights and privileges in connection with Pearl Lochs.

The rumor is thus disposed of for the time. Several prominent Government officials and a number of leading business men are highly elated over the fact that the new line of French steam merchantmen is to make this port one of its termini and that much of the freight heretofore brought direct from San Francisco to Tahiti and other French ports to the South will hereafter be handled at Honolulu. This matter will of necessity be brought before the Legislature. The standing or open concessions to lines of steamers calling at this port are to those routes going through to China and Japan and the British colonies from Canada or the United States. This French enterprise, is something slightly different, but is of the same relative importance and magnitude and, as an authority remarks, may be the result of bringing more trade to the port than some of the present favored lines. The item of coal will make more business. There is a possibility that meat may be shipped from here. Hawaii has more beef and mutton than she needs, even she does frequently import mutton. Fresh provisions of many varieties can be sold for shipment by the French line. Two sailing clippers are at present in the trade between San Francisco and Tahiti. With the headquarters here and with steam as the means of communication the trade is bound to increase and everybody in the Islands will be benefitted thereby.

One city business man in speaking Saturday of the prospects of building up a big trade with the south through the medium of this new French line said that the time was coming after all these years when the vision that Kalakaua had of a Polynesian empire with Honolulu as the commercial base was about to be realized. He added that Hawaii would manage somehow, with the immense amount of capital here to manage a business that had naturally drifted to this point from the Pacific coast.

The Duguay Trouin, the French ram cruiser in command of Commodore Fort, will finish coaling this evening or early tomorrow. The intention at present is to leave this harbor either tomorrow or the next day.

It is a significant fact that the Duguay Trouin sails under sealed orders. Her commander was directed to leave Oahu and report here for orders. His instructions as received here are closed. Complying with the custom of naval chiefs of all countries, Commodore Fort will steam direct to sea and when out of sight of land—say in about three to five hours—will open his orders. It is surmised that these will tell him to go over into Chinese waters where the French have large interests requiring at this particular juncture more attention than for some time.

CIRCUS GOOD-BYE.

Had Two Big Houses—Off to Ewa Plantation.

Big audiences greeted the circus company both Saturday afternoon and evening. These were good-bye performances. The shows were equal to the best and the applause was heard often.

The circus people rested yesterday and today are moving to Ewa plantation to show for two nights. The horses will be walked down this afternoon and in the moonshine of tonight and the heavy baggage will be carted by one of the local transportation companies. The band wagon and the jaunting car and the smaller wagons will be used as passenger vans. Mr. Willison figures that the walk will do the stock any amount of good.

After being at Ewa, Tuesday and Wednesday nights the circus will take passage on Thursday for Kauai and after that will visit Maui. The intention is then to return to Honolulu and sail for the Klondike, via Vancouver on March 18. Several more shows may be given in the city if there is time and if a location can be se-

cured. Mr. Willison is planning on offering something of a change. He says he has the material for an Al wild west show and may make a trial at it.

Johnny Hayes has been signed with the circus and will leave the country with it. He will give more attention now to riding and acrobatic work. The management has given him a fine horse for his own use and Hayes says he is going in earnest now to work hard and make a reputation for himself.

Mrs. Willison has recovered from the effects of her fall of last Friday evening.

The Wrong Man.

Last week a warrant was sent to Kauai for the arrest of a native. No description was given as it was thought that there was only one man of the name and the alias under which he went. However, matters turned out rather peculiarly. The man, supposed to have been the one wanted, was arrested and sent to Honolulu on the W. G. Hall Saturday. He proved to be the wrong man and was released.

Elizabeth Doiron Dead.

Elizabeth K. Doiron, died at the Queen's hospital on Friday and the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from the Catholic Cathedral, the Rev. Father Matthias officiating. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery on King street. The funeral was largely attended. The relatives of the deceased wish to thank all the friends for their very kind assistance. They also wish to express their appreciation of the kindly services rendered by the nurses and physicians at the hospital.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROODYNE; that the whole remedy of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN, cures COUGHS, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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TWO VIEWS OF THE COLUMBUS STATUE. Sculptor Bartlett's bronze statue of Columbus is ready to take its place in the gallery of the rotunda of the Library of Congress beside Shakespeare, Herodotus, Wellington and other effigies of men famous in science, literature, statescraft and war.

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The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

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HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

ON LOCAL PLANS

Prof. A. Agassiz Reserved on Certain Aquarium Figures.

HAS A PRIVATE STATION

There Should Be One Here—It Would Attract Zoo Too Expensive—Botanic Garden Plan Good.

It has been understood here for some time that Hon. C. R. Bishop has postponed action on his project for a modern aquarium station near Honolulu. It is added that he is deterred by the cost. Mr. Bishop is a generous man in every way and has large means. But he could not quite see his way clear to putting \$800,000 into this particular undertaking. This figure was the estimate of a local scientific man consulted. Now there are many men who have some acquaintance with the subject who believe that such an aquarium as Mr. Bishop suggested could be placed for, at the outside, one-fourth the sum indicated. Experts or specialists abroad have agreed with this financial view.

Professor Agassiz, in conjunction with his work in the United States, maintains a private aquarium at Newport. He was approached last evening on the general subject. Professor Agassiz is quite enthusiastic over this location for a station. He says that it would be the only aquarium of any account near a coral reef and for that reason if for no other would attract scientific men and students and lay visitors from all parts of the world. He thinks all the conditions here favorable to the building up of an aquarium that would be second to none.

When the subject of placing an estimate or fixing a figure on a good or creditable aquarium for this region was broached, Professor Agassiz wanted to turn the channel of conversation. He said he had heard that Mr. C. R. Bishop had become the owner of a set of plans, specifications and prices and that so long as another man had made calculations he would not do so in any way at all specific unless especially and properly invited. His own aquarium was merely for study and demonstration. For a public or a large station a considerable sum of money would be required. An aquarium here would be grand thing.

There has been a report in circulation that at one time Professor Agassiz placed the coast of such a station as might be expected to be established here by Mr. Bishop at a quite reasonable price. He would only say last night that he would not enter the field of estimating in any way so long as Mr. Bishop was under negotiations with the gentleman whose figures have caused at least temporary abandonment of the plan. Naples, has the great aquarium of the world. The Australians have been talking of establishing on a coral reef near a solitary shore, but will not do so as long as there is any prospect of having the station here. Several countries are awaiting a revised estimate on the Hawaiian aquarium.

Being asked as to the educational value of Zoological gardens for this place, Professor Agassiz said the matter of expense would in all likelihood defeat any scheme under that head. Animals of the tropics could be easily secured and kept at reasonable pay but the difficulty would be in getting specimens from the other zones and maintaining that section of the display. No community of this size anywhere has a Zoo worthy the name and one or two of the largest gardens in the United States are barely kept going. The educational advantage of such an institution here, he was sure, would be very great. It was a pity that many of the children of the Islands grew up without being able to see the important animals that are common sights to the youngsters in larger countries.

Professor Agassiz is pleased indeed with the prospect for a botanic garden here. This is the idea of Mr. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, and he is working it out on his Moanalua estate. Professor Agassiz says this is one of the most sensible and practicable and useful projects in the educational realm that could be conceived for this country. The study of trees, plants and flowers will be of great benefit to all.

By the Australia today, Professor Agassiz and party, three in all, will leave the Islands. Very soon after arrival at San Francisco, they will continue on Eastward, where an immense amount of work awaits Professor Agassiz. He has not been idle during any of his recent tour, but has a great task in compiling, for lectures and for publication under his direction all of the data, with maps and figures, gathered during the past few months. One important work, perhaps the one of most moment will be an elaboration of the lecture delivered in Pauahi hall for the University Club. Several other subjects will be handled. Professor Agassiz is equally noted in zoology and geology and the first subject noted will receive several additions to its literature and text books as one of the results of this trip.

The noted scientist hopes to again return to Hawaii. He says he has always had an aloha for the Islands and that since he extended his acquaintance here finds Honolulu doubly charming and himself doubly loth to leave it.

Salt Lake City People.

Attorney W. A. Kinner is entertaining a few visitors to the Islands from the Land of Zion. The party includes Banker W. S. McCormick and daughter

and Captain Dodge, U. S. N., and wife of Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and a few others. These visitors are from one of the most beautiful localities in the whole world, yet are delighted with every prospect in Hawaii. Salt Lake has its historical place, its temple and tabernacle and its dead sea, but it doesn't smile graciously all the time like Hawaii nel.

MASONIC HISTORY.

A Beautiful Work That Is Being Sold In Honolulu.

An exceptionally fine subscription work is being put out by the Hawaiian News Company. All of the twenty numbers will in time be found in the homes of a good many of the leading citizens of the Islands. To many it will have a distinct personal interest. To others it will appeal as a work of art and information. Part I of Fifty Years of Masonry in California is now being delivered to subscribers and orders are being booked by the Hawaiian News Company. This high class historical work is by Edwin A. Sherman, a 33d degree Mason who is known to the fraternity the world over as an earnest and consistent worker for the order and one of the best informed of men on its history at large and its introduction into California and growth and extension in the Pacific coast states.

In part VI of Fifty Years of Masonry in California there will be six pages devoted to the order in Hawaii. Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 here, which ranks in age next to Le Progres, owes its fealty to the Grand Lodge of California and there is more than the ordinary feeling of friendship between members of the fraternity on the Coast and in these Islands.

This work is published by Geo. Spaulding & Co., of No. 414 Clay street and is about as fine a piece of printing and engraving as has ever been shown here. It seems incredible that such a work could be done on the Coast. No Eastern house could excel it and no Eastern house has ever offered such a work out there at anything like the same price, which is but one dollar a part.

COUSINS MEET.

A. F. Cooke's Home Scene of a Pleasant Evening.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society held at the home of A. F. Cooke, King street, Saturday night, there were present some 60 members. It turned out to be one of the old time meetings of the society.

Mrs. W. W. Hall read a very interesting paper. Mrs. Coan read letters from cousins in the United States, one of which contained the resignation of W. C. Merritt, formerly of Punahou College but now a pastor in a church in Washington. There was also a slight discussion on one of the missions in Micronesia. Miss Haman of Kawaiahae Seminary favored the society with a vocal solo and Miss Alice Rice gave a piano solo, the good old song "Swanee River," with variations. Miss Daisy Cooke was also kind enough to give a piano solo. President Emerson exhibited a number of specimens of very large limes grown on his place in the city.

Power of the Press.

That section of railway which for so long a time caused complaint by its annoying and damaging presence on King street a short distance Ewa of the bridge, has disappeared and the street has been macadamized. Indignant sufferers by the nuisance were in the habit of coming to this office daily to tell trouble. A couple of them have been around to thank the paper for calling attention to the matter so persistently. Thanks are also extended to the authorities for abating the trouble.

Fighting Evil.

In his sermon at Central Union church yesterday morning, Rev. D. P. Birnie spoke of Paul as a fighter against evil and evil influences. Rev. Mr. Birnie's argument was along the line of urging education and training against the saloon and the gambling place and against unholy living. He believed that the greatest effort should be used in convincing young men that the right way was open and was the best.

For Cattle Lifting.

Ten natives, in uniform and with both guards and lunas are assisting in Volcano road repair work. They are new men at the business and are from North Kohala. A good many cattle had been mislead from ranges in that section and Deputy Sheriff Pulaa arrested ten men and laid the charge of cattle stealing against them. When confronted with the evidence each one confessed. The sentences were: For seven, 1 year; for two, 1 month; for 1, 50 days.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and his continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents of Hawaiian Islands.

LINES FROM 'MEN'

Interesting Matter from a Y. M. C. A. Magazine.

New President of the Union Pacific-Santa Fe Road-Alaskan Outlook-Chicago Membership Big.

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. strongly urges young men who wish to keep posted on association matters, to in some way procure the international Y. M. C. A. organ known as "Men." In this reliable publication may be found all the Y. M. C. A. news the world over. In order to show what a fund of information there is to be had, Secretary Coleman has furnished the following clippings from "Men":

Three new railroad association buildings will probably be erected on the line of the Santa Fe railroad in the near future. The company has offered to give \$3.00 for every \$1.00 secured from the employees for the erection and equipment of buildings to cost not more than ten thousand dollars at three different points and the canvass will be immediately undertaken. Other roads are to be heard from soon.

The new president of the Union Pacific Railroad well illustrates what conscientious work and persistency may for a man in railroad service. Mr. Burt has risen from the ranks. He began railroad service as a surveyor's assistant and carried the chain. He has worked up from the bottom of the ladder, and as one who knew him well said: "While other men slept, Mr. Burt worked. He gets every book there is published on railroading and masters it." It might be added that his election to the presidency of this great railroad was entirely unsought for and was a recognition of his pre-eminent ability as a railroad man.

The difficult undertaking of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association at Dawson city, Alaska, will be attempted by W. A. Reid, formerly secretary at Kalamazoo, Mich., who will work under the direction of the International Committee at that point. Mr. T. S. Lippy is greatly interested in this movement and has accepted the appointment of corresponding secretary of the International Committee for Alaska, to which point he will soon return with Mr. Reid. It is expected that Dawson city will contain 25,000 people by summer and the opportunities for association work there will be great and demand the greatest wisdom and grace. The best wishes and prayers of those interested in young men will follow Mr. Reid in this difficult work.

The amount of membership fees received in one year by the Central Department, Chicago, probably has never been equalled by any association in the world. The receipts from this source for the year ending January 1, 1898, were \$21,258.00 and this did not include subscriptions to current expenses from business men. In addition to this amount the members paid \$3,387.00 for locker rent, \$1,216.00 for entertainments, \$2,706.00 for the evening educational classes, and \$2,223.00 for tuition in the day business department, making a total of \$36,785.00. The membership January 1, 1898, was 2,907, giving the Chicago Central Department the largest membership of any association in the country. The total membership of all the Chicago branches is 5,932.

The Dubuque, Iowa, association is conducting a series of talks on photography by experienced photographers. Dr. Chapman addressed 950 men at the men's services at Trenton, N. Y., January 9. The average attendance has been 725.

Leavenworth, Kan. association secured a union meeting of all the churches January 9, when State Secretary Baird gave a talk, illustrated by Men's stereoscopic pictures of association buildings.

The Boston association will compete in a relay race against the Cambridge association at the big indoor athletic meet of the Boston Athletic Association at Mechanics' hall, February 7.

Frenchman Coals.

Two small schooners and as many scows were busily engaged taking coal from the Pacific Mail wharf to the Dugway Troula yesterday. The contract was given Allen & Robinson. The French cruiser needs 600 tons.

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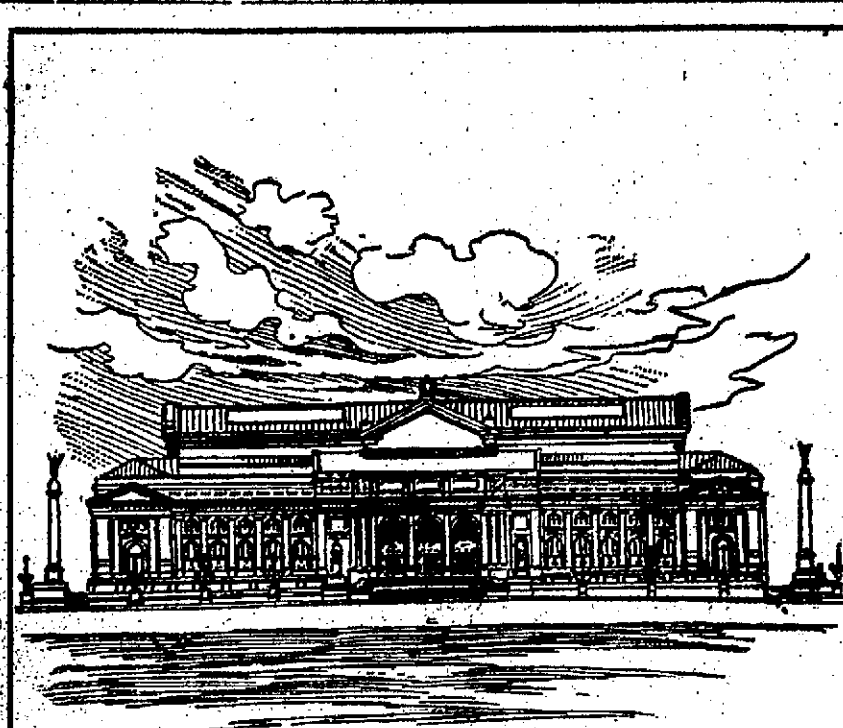
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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The new building which will be constructed to hold the combined Astor, Lenox and Tilden Libraries in New York will cost \$2,500,000 and will be erected on the site of the old reservoir, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street. The plans approved were drawn by Carrere & Hastings. Ninety-one architects took part in the competition and eighty-six separate sets of plans were submitted. It is the intention of the trustees to keep the building open to the public every day in the year. The library will start with not less than 450,000 volumes.

The most money is made on cheap things. Beware of cheap baking powder. It contains alum and other things bad for you; or it is weak and wastes money.

If Schilling's Best could be made and sold for the price of the cheap baking powders, we should be only too glad to make it and sell it so; for the whole market—yes the whole world—would be ours.

Your grocer knows—ask him.



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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1898.

LAND VALUES.

Some of the recent sales of residential and agricultural property show an extraordinary and rapid rise of values. It is impossible to ascertain the average rise, which would furnish the means of forming some opinion about its real character. It has certainly an unhealthy look, if the course of real estate in other countries is considered. The valuations of residential property in American cities, with the same population as that of this place, and where there are many diversified industries, are, on the whole less than they are here. In very many cases, remarkably less.

The prosperity of a place, sooner or later, expresses itself in the values of business and residential property. But it is the current prosperity of all classes, especially the wage-earners that fixes these prices. The millionaire cuts a small figure in it. It is the rents that give value and the wages determine the rents.

The surprising rise of values is caused, not so much by the increase of population, as by general prosperity.

What is our prosperity as it appears in public and official documents?

The political economists, say, with partial truth, that the exports of a nation determine its wealth. If the exports of the United States are compared with the number of the inhabitants, it will appear that if the value of last year's exports were divided up among the 73,000,000 of men, women and children, each one would be credited with \$12. If the exports of Hawaii for the last year were divided up in the same way, between the 110,000 inhabitants, each one would be credited with about \$130, or about 11 times as much as each American gets. Deducting the debts due to the buying countries, leaves the balance of trade. Only estimates of this can be given, in either case, because there is no public record of many items that vary this balance, such as commissions, interest and dividend account. The Customs returns are misleading and insufficient.

The statement of our export trade indicates, beyond question, the great prosperity of the Islands, even when the figures are reduced by our foreign indebtedness. This prosperity finds its way into land values for business and residential objects. Mere speculation has, of course, something, but comparatively little, to do with it.

But we have here, no diversified industries, which are intrinsically stable, excepting that of coffee. We are gambling on American legislation. Our "making or breaking," with or without annexation, depends upon the attitude of a few gentlemen in Washington, who frequently act on their whims. So long as we are dependent on them, our commercial life, and our prosperity, is a protracted "gamble." If we lose on the turn of the cards, the number of our inhabitants will not sustain high real estate values. Contract all wages and their values tumble in. We have seen land values in the city of Philadelphia with a population of 1,500,000, fall in some places, as low as they were a hundred years before, when the place was a village.

Residential property, near the Capitol in Washington city, on the North Side, was about as low in 1876 as it was in 1806, in spite of its large growth. It was not a prosperous place. The wage account

was extremely small. Conditions subsequently changed.

The land values of Honolulu are mainly dependent upon the wages paid by the plantations, and by the employers of labor in the city.

THE SOUTHERN STATESMEN.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, publishes his views in the Independent (N. Y.) on the policy of annexation. He says: "Since 1867 we have acquired no new territory. This arises from no failure of the policy of expansion, which we had so constantly followed up to that time. On the contrary, whatever mistakes we may have made in other directions our policy of territorial expansion has been a complete success. There is not an inch of territory annexed by the United States since 1783, that we are not glad to have; there is not a foot of it, we would give up; not a square mile which has not added to our wealth, our revenues and our safety. The policy of annexation has been as true in its course and as admirable in its results as the great popular instinct which dictated it."

This is excellent of course. While the American Congress is settling this policy, so far as Hawaii is concerned, it is a singularly interesting question, why it is that the Democratic party generally opposes it. It cannot be on the ground that annexation generally is only "Republican doctrine," because it has been a national policy, in which all parties united.

The Congressional representatives of the Southern States, nearly all of them Democrats, with the exception of Senator Morgan and several others, act largely on the inherited ideas of Southern men. These were found during the slavery period. That period fostered provincialism in its worst form. It confined statesmanship to the interests of the South only. It opposed "protection" because the South manufactured nothing, and wanted to buy in the very cheapest market. It saw no need for commercial expansion, because cotton had a steady and unsolicited market.

While the war broke up the conditions which fostered provincialism, it requires more than a generation to break up an old and fixed habit of thought. The South has no great commerce beyond its cotton trade. It manufactures little besides pig iron and some cotton goods. The Southern statesman is a most proficient local politician. Able and active as he is, his mind does not work on large commercial questions, which involve foreign affairs, because the minds of his constituents do not work on them. His, and their thought is shaped by the fact that cotton needs no protection, needs no bounty, and is the one great stable and money getting crop of the world, less liable to fluctuations than any other.

The matter of Hawaiian annexation does not interest him. Southern cotton will sell, even if these Islands were owned by China.

We, of course, feel sadly, that he does not take "broad views." But our views were not very "broad" until we got into a scrape, and were frightened. If he would only get scared as we have been scared, he would take more interest in the matter. Senator Morgan is the singular noticeable exception.

EXPANDING SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land in the Island of Molokai, the recent organization of the Oahu Sugar Company, the search for artesian water on Lanai, and other places, is quite conclusive evidence that sugar production will be largely increased.

The general sentiment of the community is decidedly in favor of it. It brings money into the country, increases the trade in provisions and goods, and brings high wages to the mechanics in town. Everyone gets a "pull" out of it.

So the community cordially endorses "these developments of our industrial resources."

When the question is asked what is the effect of these developments on the political and social conditions, the man who is asked, puts on a weary look and replies that there "is no use in trying to cross bridges until you come to them." If you say it means more Asiatic "invasions" of laborers, which we are so desperately fighting—on paper, the reply is "we must develop our resources," and you cannot get a square or intelligent answer.

There is surely no wisdom in quarreling with the political policy of business men, which in all ages, among all races, and under all conditions is based as a general rule on realizing the visible dollar. No statesman ever made much headway in quarreling with such a policy.

The sequel of it is, and always has been, the survival of the fittest. The final loss and suffering which comes out of it to the mass of the people is regarded as the discipline which an All-wise Providence inflicts on man.

The labor problem, which has much to do with our prosperity is full of embarrassing questions. The existence here of an immense majority of males over females makes a simply damnable condition of things. Any increase in Asiatic labor increases the embarrassment.

The project of white labor has been generally abandoned because it involves civilization rather than the visible dollar. The stream of difficulties which rises from these racial sources, especially Asiatics, is still some ways ahead. What is the use of now building bridges to cross it? Can that not be done over night, when the stream is reached, just as pontoon bridges are built over rivers in a night, in war time?

There is a vague theory prevalent, that annexation will act like a watch regulator, and keep the political machinery working in correct time. It will unquestionably prevent it from flying to pieces, but the friction of the racial wheels will generate abundance of noise and heat, and the racial politicians will pour plenty of sand on them.

Planters, "earnest patriots," dominant political platforms, and in fact all of us, are agreed in the Asiatic question, to follow the example of the saloon keeper who on Sunday posts on the front door "Closed," but intimates to his friends that the back door is not fastened. The thirsty Asiatic finds the latches of back doors on the outside.

TAHITI.

The Bulletin very properly corrects the statement made several days ago, in this paper, regarding the annexation of Tahiti to France. The item was taken by us from a reputable periodical. Tahiti was annexed to France on June 29, 1880, while under the reign of King Pomare V. The protectorate, which had previously existed, was established in 1842, by Admiral Du Petit Thouars. He was the Admiral who visited these Islands in 1837, and insisted on the protection of the Catholics. He made a treaty, in the name of King Louis Philippe of France, with the Hawaiian Government, which "protected" Frenchmen. It was obtained by threats of severe measures.

The French now own in the Pacific, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, the Marquesas, Clipperton Island, Tahiti, Moorea and adjacent Islands Tabuai, Vivatoe, Oparo, Tuamotu Archipelago and Jambier Island. The total population of all these Islands is 81,822.

SACCHARINE.

This article is said to interfere with the sale of sugar, and may, in the course of time, have an important bearing on its production.

It is the product of coal oil, and was discovered by Professor Remsen, while making researches at the Johns Hopkins University. It is a mineral product. It has a sweetening power of 250 times that of sugar. It can be, and now is manufactured in large quantities, and is for sale especially in Germany. It is believed that it is used largely in the adulteration of food, and efforts may be made to forbid its sale.

It is not claimed that its use is injurious, but like oleomargarine it cuts into the staple sugar trade.

Glucose is the most serious rival of sugar at present, now comes saccharine.

After the Creator had breathed into man the breath of life, He filled him up with a most inordinate love for sugar—and alcohol. Naturally enough, the supply was not lost sight of. It was evidently intended that sugar should be cheap. But proper respect has not been paid to our wishes in the matter. There is no sufficient reason for letting loose on the world a lot of inventors who may injure our great industry by new discoveries. Such persons should be choked off and held up to the scorn of mankind. Why cannot Dr. Maxwell invent something that will double the love, and therefore, the consumption of sugar?

MONEY AGAINST GUNS.

The British find it cheaper to fight the great European Powers, with money, rather than with fleets. Instead of wasting several hundred millions in war, she lends China \$80,000,000. The Powers cannot prevent it. Then, in return, she obtains concessions from China, for the opening up of a great railway system in Western China, which will bring the trade of that section to Burma and India. This in time, will be worth a dozen treaty ports. The Great Powers look on and see the commercial trick, but cannot do anything.

We, of the Americans, see all this, wave the Star Spangled Banner, pull the tail of the Eagle until he screams, and then—are afraid of getting our feet wet in the Pacific ocean.

In the silent and blood-less warfare, now going on in the East, England seems to be quietly getting the best of it, through the back doors of the Chinese Empire.

A CORRECTION OF A CORRECTION OF A CORRECTION

The statement of fact made by the Advertiser regarding the annexation of Tahiti was very properly corrected by the Bulletin. The Advertiser, thereafter stated that the French Admiral who established the protectorate was Du Petit Thomas (in editorial manuscript Thouars). The Bulletin in its issue of yesterday corrected us by stating, that the name was not "Thomas," but "Thouars." We now correct the Bulletin by stating, that the name is not "Thouars," but "Thouars." It is not much of a matter to make a fuss about, but Admiral Thouars made a dreadful fuss here in 1837, and we are all glad to make a fuss about his name, which we do not regard as the most conspicuous in French history.

Prof. Agassiz, on Thursday evening, blew up a stress of nasty scientific weather, and put the vessel "Darwin and Dana," under double "reefs." If the hurricane holds on, the craft will founder, and Prof. Agassiz will smile as it gracefully executes the theory of "subsidence." As to our own pet "reef" near to town, to which the Chief Justice painfully alluded, as liable to subsidence if the Darwin and Dana theory is true, the important question is, if it does suddenly subside, will a new formation of opium smugglers and thieves naturally form on the surface, or must the sea anemones of the Attorney General's office, with the aid of the Marshal, make a new "reef?"

The Friend says: "The unenlightened Hawaiian will prefer even a stupid or oppressive ruler if of his own kin, but educate him up enough and he will like other educated races, enjoy liberal and Republican regime."

We would like to ask the Friend what we have been doing with "him" since 1820, but educating him. When will the "enough" arrive? Why is it not here? Who is doing the educating now? As the editor of the Friend has been conclusively proving to the readers of the Independent, (N. Y.) that the native is not fitted for self-government, will he tell them when he will be? Perhaps the

Friend means merely to generalize and state a proposition, for instance: A bad man likes bad things. Make him good and he likes good things. A bad dog bites. "Make" him a cherub and he won't bite. A monkey steals. "Make" him a Quaker and he won't. The trouble lies in the "making." We have been in the business of making our neighbors the Hawaiians good for three-fourths of a century, and his racial, as well as our own racial instincts have not been thought of. The Friend's idea seems to be to give the races chloroform, pull out the instincts by the roots, and then declare that all races are assimilated.

AT KAWAIAHAWO.

Complete Success of a Benefit Concert.

A concert to raise money for the chapel at Kamohilani, was held in the Sunday school rooms of Kawaiahawo church last night before an audience of a hundred or more, including quite a number of prominent people. The program given was as follows:

Song by people of the Makiki branch church of Kawaiahawo.

Music by a number of Kawaiahawo Seminary girls with accompaniment by Miss Haman.

Music by the Kamehameha Alumni glee club.

Short speech by Mr. T. H. Davies.

Song by Paul R. Isenberg.

Story by Simeon Nawaa.

Violin solo by J. Kumalei.

Music by singers from Waikiki.

Music by Kamehameha Alumni glee club.

Short speech by Jas. Hakuole.

Song by Miss Nolte.

Music by a number of Kawaiahawo Seminary girls.

Music by glee club from the North Pacific Institute.

The announcements were made by David Al who had charge of the evening's entertainment.

The Kawaiahawo Seminary girls sang very well as they always do. The blending of their voices was very pleasant to listen to. The alumni glee club of Kamehameha also proved a pleasant feature of the evening.

Miss Nolte gave a soprano solo so well that she was called upon to respond to an encore. She played her own accompaniment. Paul R. Isenberg, Honolulu's famous tenor singer, favored the audience with a delightful solo and then responded to a hearty encore. His accompaniment was played by Miss Nolte.

Mr. Davies, in addressing his audience, said that he had not accepted an invitation to be present with an idea of speaking, but since he had been urged by Rev. Parker, he felt that he must say something. Mr. Davies took as his text: "Like as a father pitieth his children even so the Lord pitieth them that fear." He told the story of one of his children—how the little fellow had run up to him one day and, placing his little hand in his, fell to walking contentedly by his side. Upon asking the child why it was he did this, the little one replied: "Because I love you so." This had always come back to him whenever he thought of the text: "Like as a father pitieth his children." The speaker then addressed the young people particularly and told them that it would not do to place their hand in that of the Saviour and then withdraw it. To live the Christian life was to follow continually.

At the conclusion of the evening's exercises, light refreshments were served.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term Opens With Many Cases On Docket.

The February term of the Circuit Court opened yesterday morning with 108 cases on the calendar. Thus far there are 16 criminal cases, 5 of which are for the Hawaiian jury and 4 of these are for maintaining a lottery. The jury was called at 10 o'clock and was excused until the afternoon session when it was expected that the first criminal case would go on. Meanwhile in the two appeal cases from the District Court of Honolulu, Republic vs. Parker Lewis for assault and battery, and Republic vs. W. Manole alias Keolani for maintaining a lottery, the appeals were withdrawn and the fines paid.

At the opening of the afternoon session it was announced that in the case of the Republic vs. S. Paaluh, Kalua Alapai and Puou, for maintaining lottery, the last two defendants had withdrawn their appeal and a nolle prosequi entered against Paaluh. The criminal cases will go on before Judge Stanley this morning. Judge Perry will hear the ejectment suit of Halea vs. Kaunuwana. Other cases disposed of yesterday

were Republic vs. Charley, assault with dangerous weapon, appeal from District Court of Honolulu, fine paid and appeal withdrawn; Republic vs. E. Dunbar, appeal from District Court of Honolulu, no appearance for defendant, bail forfeited. The assumpsit case of Rebecca Stone vs. Ah Foo has been settled out of Court. The suit brought by the Minister of the Interior against the estate of R. P. Bishop in regard of taking land for wharf use has been discontinued, as has also the jury waived case of J. A. Magoon vs. Paas for damages appealed from the District Court of Honolulu. The appeal has been withdrawn in the assumpsit case of A. da Silva vs. Frank Cunningham, and the suit brought by G. H. Holt against Philip, first in the District Court and then appealed, for alleged illegal impounding has been settled out of Court. There are 19 divorce cases on the calendar.

F. H. Valentin has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anna Cahill and his bond approved.

The bond of W. L. Wilcox has been approved as administrator of the estate of Kepola.

The accounts of S. K. Ka-ne, guardian of Kamai and Papalina were filed yesterday.

Tong Duck has filed a petition asking that the administrator of the estate of Chang King pay his claim of \$3,181.35 against the estate.

The master's report of the affairs of the Gilliland minors was approved yesterday.

G. R. Rodick has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Wo Hing.

Beach Lots at Auction.

Eleven leasehold lots on Waikiki beach are advertised for sale on Monday, March 7th, at Jas. F. Morgan's salesrooms, unless otherwise disposed of at private sale. This offers a splendid opportunity to secure a fine summer residence at Waikiki, for 22 years, at a nominal figure. Water will be laid on and a fine macadamized road runs through the tract. For further particulars and map of the land, see advertisement in this paper, or call on W. R. Castle or Jas. F. Morgan.

ITEMS FROM JAPAN.

The Tokyo Gas Company has declared a dividend of 16 per cent per annum.

The Tokyo local authorities are formulating a scheme for the extension of the limits of the city.

The amount of foreign rice imported at Yokohama during last year exceeded one million bags, valued at over 6,200,000 yen.

A Wuchang dispatch appearing in Chinese papers reports that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been empowered from Peking to raise a force of some 30,000 men, to be drilled by British officers.

The revised treaty between France and Japan has been ratified by President Faure. The document is expected to arrive in Japan towards the end of February next when ratifications will be exchanged.

The revenue of the post, telegraph and telephone exchange offices throughout the Empire (Formosa excepted) during December, 1897, amounted to 1,590,023 yen, showing an increase of 600,913 yen over the figures for the preceding month and of 303,295 yen over the revenue for December, 1896.

According to the Chuo a scheme is in contemplation to establish a new office in the War Department, to be designated the Military Education Inspection Department, the Army Inspection Department having been abolished. The new office is to be placed under the supervision of a General, and Major-General Terauchi, Commandant of the 3d Regiment, is nominated to the post.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

Thousands of these people say Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

Pure blood is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and cures disease by purifying and enriching the blood.

It possesses peculiar curative power, that is, it cures when other medicines cannot cure, because it is peculiar in combination, proportion and process.

That is all there is to be explained about the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If you have faithfully tried Hood's Sarsaparilla you know how it is yourself; if you have not tried it, why not do so today? "I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it affected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists; \$1 per bottle; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

Morning Star Will Soon Head for the North.

ARTHUR P. ALEXANDER WRITES

Native Moody Encountered—Taking Part in "A Big Fish"—Christian Work in the Marshall Group.

Arthur P. Alexander is sending at every opportunity letters from the missionary S. S. Morning Star, so well known here. The last two bulletins are as follows:

Emrog, Jaluit, Marshall Islands, October 24, 1897.

Since writing the last letter from Ponapi we have been back to Kusaie, and are now about to make the Marshall Islands tour. On October 8, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Miss Foss, Moses and the rest of the Ruk missionaries were left on shore at Ponapi, and we steamed away for Kusaie, reaching there on the 12th at 10:30 a. m. Early Sunday morning a canoe was sent from shore for me with a note from Mr. Walup, saying: "Am waiting breakfast; chicken, beans, etc.; so come at once." It is needless to say I did so, and spent Sunday on shore. I attended the Gilbert Sunday-school and church; later the English services at the girls' school at 4:30 p. m., and Christian Endeavor at Dr. Rife's in the evening, thoroughly enjoying all the services, where the true spirit of reverence is manifested among these natives.

Early Monday morning, I went out to the Star again and helped finish the "girls' room" for the Marshall Island trip. We sighted this lagoon on Friday evening, late, but did not enter it until yesterday morning. While I think of it, although I give you the same date and day of the week, yet we are a day behind you. To illustrate: I am writing this on Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, which will correspond with 11:30 Monday night at home. Yesterday I went ashore at the German station, and, after enjoying the scenery and a short visit with the friends, went back to the Star, and at 3:30 the anchor was hoisted and we steamed away across the lagoon to Jeremiah's station, where we arrived at 5:35. At dark I went ashore with Dr. Rife and assisted him in giving a magic lantern lecture on the Bible. I wish I could make a sketch of this native pastor, Jeremiah. Imagine if you can a D. L. Moody with a black face and hands and a light beard, and you have some idea of this native pastor; yet only a very imperfect one. He is a power for good in this region. From here we make a tour of this group, returning to Kusaie December 24 or thereabouts; then off about the first of the year for the Gilbert Islands for fifty or sixty days and then homeward bound, as every mile we make toward Kusaie and Ruk means just so many miles nearer the dear homeland. We hope to reach Honolulu about the 1st of April, or earlier if nothing happens to prevent. Captain Bray is much better, and all the rest are well and doing nicely.

Millie, Marshall Islands, Nov. 13, 1897. After leaving Jaluit we sailed to the westward and reached Ebome on the 26th of last month. From there we went to Namark, then on to Aillang-lapals. At this place we stayed over Sunday. We arrived at Wattho on Monday morning at 9:30. This island is the most northerly station in the work and has only about fifty adults and very few children. The next evening we left for Ujae.

At this place we were invited to attend a "big fish," so after supper four or five of us went ashore. As soon as the moon was up they (the natives who were to draw the net) went out on the reef to a point where a school of fish has been found and then began to let out the net, which consisted simply of leaves (palm) tied together. The fish were soon surrounded and then the net and all was dragged to a shallow spot and the fun began for the natives. I shall not attempt to describe this event until I reach home, will only say that it was intensely interesting for us on-lookers.

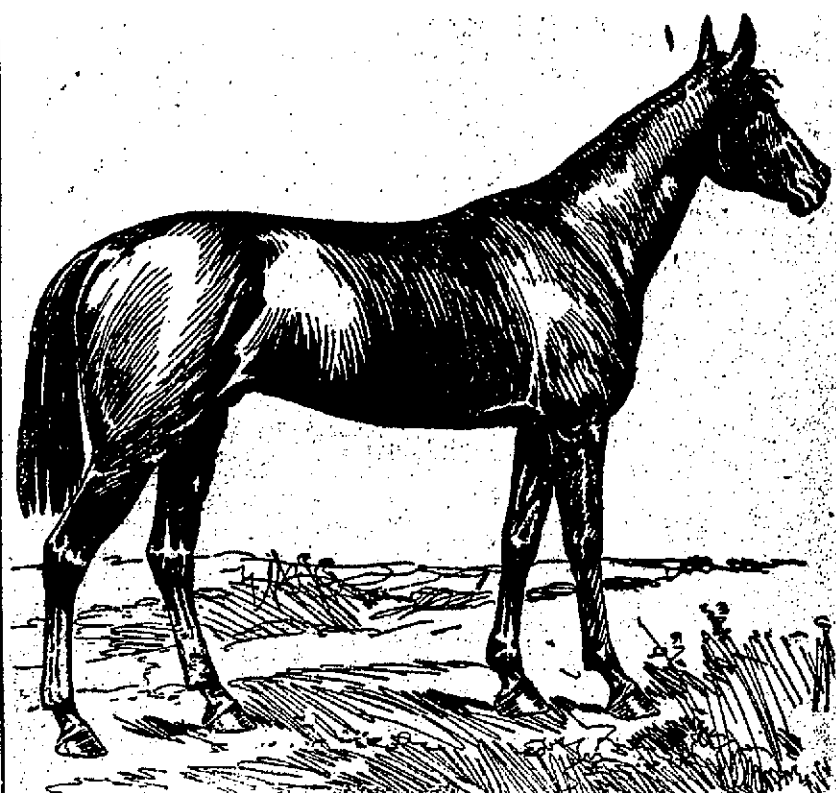
You may not believe me, yet it is the simple truth when I say that 5,000 fish were landed either on shore or on board the Star. I did not like the flavor of the fish and several were made very ill by too freely partaking of them.

Kroojan is the largest lagoon in this group, being sixty miles long and about twenty miles wide. We went out between two small islets not more than twenty-five feet to spare on each side of the ship, yet the water deep enough for the Star, amid scenery beautiful beyond mere words. I thought we were running around so close were we to the coconut trees. By daylight the next morning we reached Lae. This island is what might be called a model lagoon, about twenty miles long and eight miles wide, the reef containing some five or six small islands with very pretty trees as far as we could see. I have been able to secure a large number of pictures with my camera, and with these you will be able to form a slight idea of the beauty of these islands of the sea when I return.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER.

Bicycle Legislation.

An attorney has been employed to draft an act for the regulation of the use of bicycles. The uses and abuses and rights and penalties of machine ownership and use will be clearly defined. An effort will be made to present an act that will really regulate



HANOVER'S GREAT SON, HAMBURG.
The great thoroughbred Hamburg, recently sold for \$60,000, is the swiftest two year old on the turf today. He is a son of Hanover, and, barring accidents, will prove a gold mine to his new owner.

the use of the wheel about the streets and roads as well as to afford deserved protection to owners and riders of machines. Effort will also be made to have the rule of the road as to turning to the right strictly enforced for all time and to apply to all wayfarers. At present this rule is so often disregarded that people who try to abide by it suffer frequently.

ZEALANDIA.

Why She May Come Here Instead of Going North.

There is one thing that gives an envelope of probability to the recent report that the Zealandia is to take the run between San Francisco and this city for a couple of trips and that the Australia will for that length of time be put into the Klondike trade.

The Zealandia is Hawaiian register and the Australia American. The Zealandia would not be permitted to coast between American ports without changing her register and this is not to be desired by the Oceanic Company. The Australia, being of American register, has the right at present to trade between ports of the United States—go into coasting regularly if it is wished.

The matter of register is the influencing factor in placing the steamers if it is correct that the Oceanic Company is to furnish a vessel for a time for the Klondike business. As the rush to the frozen gold fields is to be so heavy in a couple of months it is more than likely that the Oceanic, in common with the other companies has been called upon to spare a vessel if possible. The Zealandia has been doing little or nothing for several years. She has been in the trade to the Islands before and will, with some fitting, be quite satisfactory for a time.

OFF ON THE GAELIC.

Points About Some of the People Who Sailed Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon Hurd and Miss Hurd, left for San Francisco on the Gaelic Sunday afternoon. After spending a fortnight or so in that city, they will proceed to Mobile, Ala., to be present at the marriage of their son. From there they will go to New Orleans and other cities in the Southern States, returning after that to Southern California, where they will spend quite a time. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd and their daughter expect to be back here in October of this year.

Lewin Barringer, Sr., Lewin Barringer, Jr., and D. M. Barringer, who have been on a six months' tour around the world, returned to their home in Philadelphia on the Gaelic Sunday. Like all people who come here from the States, they had an extremely delightful time and were loth to depart.

Major General Cunliffe of the British army who has been spending a very pleasant time here, left for the States on the Gaelic. He will proceed to his home in London.

Better Telephone.

There were a few people who thought that the night induction feature of the telephone would disappear the evening following Mr. Cassidy's assumption of the management. This was not generally expected, however. Almost immediate improvement was anticipated and there are already evidences of it. Better operators are at the boards and better attention is given patrons. Some repairs have been made during the past few days and others are under way. It seems certain that the metallic system, of a return wire for each instrument will be decided upon. This means an enormous expense and a delay in dividends, but it also means, as Mr. Atherton suggested such a telephone system as Honolulu must have.

Carrier Pigeons.

Walter C. Weedon says that in about a month now some trials will be made at flying the carrier pigeons owned by himself and the new Homing Company. The lot is just about completed. It would have been finished

a fortnight ago but for the heavy rains. The birds will not be placed in their new permanent home till it is entirely dry. Mr. Weedon is extremely well pleased with the appearance of his older birds as well as with some lately hatched. Some of the new ones are crosses of the English and California strains and give great promise, showing strongly all the fine points required for high class. However, as Mr. Weedon remarks, one can never tell about a bird till it has had a trial.

French Officers Call.

Yesterday forenoon, Commodore Port of the French cruiser attended by a couple of the members of his staff called at the military headquarters in the Bungalow. Here the visitors were met and suitably entertained by Lieut-Col. McLeod, Major McCarthy, Major Cooper and Captain Schaefer.

In the afternoon, Commodore Port and other officers of his ship were presented at the Executive Building. They were introduced by Commissioner Voelsson.

On both occasions the usual honors were given by way of military display and salutes.

Dinner Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake gave a delightful dinner to a party of 16 in the private dining room at the Hawaiian hotel last evening. The table was most beautifully decorated with a mass of pink carnations and maiden hair. The Quintette Club on the rear veranda, furnished music during the dinner. The guests were as follows: Princess Kaiulani, Consul and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Swanzy, Mrs. McLaren, Miss Parker, Minister Sewall, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Col. Macfarlane and Mr. Armstrong Smith.

Prominent Business Men.

Eugene D. Giberson of Cleveland, O., a young man who arrived here recently, is now at work getting together pictures of the prominent business men of the city. These will be nicely framed and matted and an index will be arranged for convenience. On the front page of the collection will be pictures of the Executive and Government buildings as well as photographs of King Kalakaua and President Dole. The photographic work will be done by Frank Davey. The collection promises to be a very fine thing.

Research Club.

On next Friday evening, the 11th inst., a regular meeting of the Young Men's Research Club will be held at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie. The session will begin at 7:30 and the discussions will be led as follows:

Co-Operative Club Houses—Frank Atherton, R. D. Stillman and Jas. S. Lynch.

Tammany Methods—Rev. D. P. Birnie.

Permanent Hawaiian Register.

The Ship Fort George, now at the Pacific Mail wharf, will start to take in her stiffening today and will sail for Royal Roads, B. C., on or about Thursday of next week. On Monday, she will be surveyed by Mr. Lyle and will then procure a permanent register under the Hawaiian flag. Captain Morse does not expect to return to this port in the Fort George. His present calculations are to proceed to Tacoma from Royal Roads, there to load grain for Europe.

A GOOD LETTER.

From the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 23, 1896.

Dear George:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.

Yours respectfully, GEO. E. WOLFF.
Sold by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

February 4, 1898.

We have not been saying much about BICYCLES lately, as we have been waiting for the

1898 TRIBUNE.

We have them now, but only a few of them have come to hand and they are going very rapidly. We have several styles of

TRIBUNES

—AT—

\$65, \$85, \$100, \$110.

These latter are RACERS. The \$65 and \$85 grades are

Equal to Any First-class Wheel in the Market.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT STREET,

Art Goods AND Artists' Supplies.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll. and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c, each—subject to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of non-paying cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Fickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarna, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lathing and Plastering, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain, Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 307 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australasian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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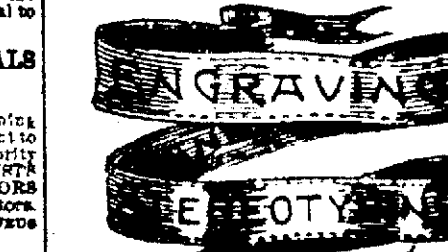
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australasian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A CUP FOR EACH

Individual Drinking Cups as a
Sanitary Measure.

ABSENCE OF MRS. THOMPSON

Work Goes On—Condolence—A Re-
signation—A Furlough—Authority
Commends the Kindergartens.

Among the other appointments to be kept yesterday morning by the women of Honolulu was the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Free Kindergarten Association. It was held at Queen Emma Hall, and was largely attended, almost no one being away except for sickness or absence from the country.

Besides the usual reports there were a few matters of business which were quickly disposed of. Mrs. Atherton's resignation as chairman of the Ewa Plantation Kindergarten Committee was presented and accepted with regret. Her successor, who is not yet named will be appointed at the March meeting. Mrs. Schmidt asked to be relieved temporarily of her duties as chairman of the Foreign Kindergartens. Mrs. S. M. Damon was chosen to fill the position for a little time.

The Hawaiian and Portuguese Kindergartens have followed the praiseworthy example set by the Foreign Kindergartens in having little individual drinking cups. It is a precedent that all schools may follow and before long all the Honolulu Kindergartens will adopt this sanitary measure. All the kindergartens are in need of little hand towels, so that each child may have his own. Now that special attention has been directed to sanitary matters, various reforms will be instituted and every opportunity for improvement will be considered.

In Mrs. Thompson's absence her sanitary work has been carried on by girls from Kawaiahae and Kamehameha schools, but Mrs. Thompson has been sorely missed. It will be remembered that in her capacity of nurse at the Kamehameha school, Mrs. Thompson was injured by a lanceet and blood poisoning ensued. Her suffering was not at all the result of her generous labor in the kindergartens. Mrs. Hyde gave an encouraging report of her condition, and it was the wish of the meeting that the secretary be directed to write a letter to Mrs. Thompson, telling of the wide-spread sympathy that is felt for her in her distressing illness, of the rejoicing in her improvement and of the hopes that are entertained for her speedy recovery.

Professor Agassiz has shown his interest in the free kindergartens of the city by visiting all of them with Dr. and Mrs. Hyde. He declares himself charmed with the architecture of the buildings and thinks the conditions of sunshine and open air are exceptionally fine for the children. His sister was instrumental in organizing free kindergartens in Boston and was actively connected with them until they were taken in charge by the Board of Education.

ON TUBERCULIN.

There Is Great Doubt as to Effi-
ciency of Test.

Not much has been heard of late regarding the tuberculin test adopted by the Board of Health and put into operation in the dairies here by Dr. Shaw, assisted by Dr. Monsarrat. It is believed by many to be an unfallible test but there are others in Honolulu who believe just the opposite and think they have some reason for the ground taken, since they are upheld by authorities in the States. In the Western Creamery for January, may be found the following:

"The result of the free handed use of tuberculin in California, where the inspectors have no opposition, demonstrates that the tuberculin test is worse than useless. As stated in the last issue, the evidence in the Alameda test case was all against the reliability of tuberculin and it was there shown that in herds which have been tested, many cows in an advanced stage of tuberculosis were given a certificate of health. Others were found to be without disease after condemnation and slaughter.

"It is now proven by the testimony of A. H. Spencer, the veterinarian who has led in the radical destruction of dairy cows, that the animals which may be a source of danger, are allowed to remain in the inspected dairies. The dozen veterinarians who have banded together as the California State Veterinary Medical Association, met at the office of Drs. Pierce and Archibald, in Oakland, recently. Dr. Spencer, the inspector from Santa Clara county, read an essay in which the following admissions were made: 'The cow that is in the last stage of tuberculosis does not show any reaction at all from the tuberculin test. On the other hand, to show the different way the test acts I inoculated a bright thrifty heifer which I inoculated every four weeks for five months and the reaction from the test was greater every time. At the end of that time I killed her and found that she had tuberculosis. Another animal, an older and less fine looking cow, ex-

ery time I inoculated her, the reaction grew less, but when the animal was killed, her liver, which if normal should have weighed thirteen pounds, tipped the scales at over forty pounds. I am inclined to think those animals which show the highest reaction or temperature are those which at the same time have the least amount of disease."

"There is no question but that the herds which have been tested, in this vicinity, and given certificates of health, have the most advanced cases of tuberculosis in them and are the most dangerous to the public.

"The Alameda test case referred to in the above article is well known to the dairymen of this city who have taken a great interest in the various findings regarding the tuberculin test since the slaughter of a number of their cows and bulls a short time ago. In the suit of the People vs. A. Goncalves, forced by the association, to test the validity of the milk ordinance of the city of Alameda, the evidence was almost entirely against the reliability of the tuberculin test. This showed that three cows of the defendant were tested by the Oakland inspectors and that a certificate of good health was furnished, but that the same cows were tested two and a half months after, by the Alameda inspectors, who reported two of them tuberculous to the Board of Health, which thereupon revoked Goncalves' permit, and when he continued to sell milk, arrested and threw him into jail. One of the cows was killed by the association and found to be free from the disease."

MISSES YOUNG ENTERTAIN.

Brilliant Dancing Party at Wal-
kiki Residence.

The many friends of the Misses Young who were present at their dancing party at Waikiki Friday evening were delightfully entertained. The handsome new residence is well suited in size and interior arrangements for a large function. The lanai is spacious and lofty, and the remaining rooms on the first floor make additional accommodations for easily entertaining many people.

When the guests arrived Friday evening they were shown to the rooms of the second floor which were used as dressing rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Young received in the room at the left of the main entrance. Directly across the hall is the lanai from which all the furniture had been removed. The dancing mat was used for the first time. It had been stretching on the floor for several days and it was in excellent condition. It was covered with dancers at every number on the program.

The decorations throughout were very simple and very pretty. In the lanai a long festoon of white gracefully hung from the electrolite in the center to each corner. A delicate green vine was entwined in the festoon. From each electrolite hung a touch of yellow and green. Maali was hung in the reception room and hall, where there were palms also, and in the dining room off the lanai.

Dancing commenced at about 9 o'clock and was continued until after midnight. Shortly before 11 o'clock supper was served on little tables on the lawn. It was a perfect night. The moon was nearly at the full, the air was cool and clear, and between the numbers the dancers flocked to the verandas and the lawn. The quintette club played for the dancing.

A's Big Dance.

Company A has announced the fourth annual Washington's birthday dance. It will take place at the Drill Shed and for decorations, music, floor preparation, etc., will be all that its predecessors has been. Every effort will be made by the boys to attract and please. There were many requests for a masquerade or fancy dress ball for this dance. The committee, after carefully considering the matter decided against anything of the sort. The heaviest objection was the matter of expense that would be piled on those who wished to patronize the affair.

Sailor Cyclist.

A. B. Barnes who traveled from New York to San Francisco on a bicycle a few years ago and who has been before the mast on the R. P. Rithet for the past two years, has been promoted to the position of second mate. The first mate severed his connection with the vessel, the other day and the second mate was promoted. Barnes is a good steady man and his promotion was well deserved.

SUMMER AND WINTER IN ALASKA

Swift Change of Seasons in the Northern Climate—Trials of Hot Weather. (Prof. Wm. Healey Dall in Forum.) Ordinary woolen clothing for the body and leather boots for the feet are, of course, utterly unsuitable and can be worn only at serious risk when traveling. Indian snowshoes are essential. The Norwegian variety proved worthless. As the season advances the snow melts, and at night a firm crust forms. The most favorable months for traveling are March and April. The mid-winter days are short, with sunlight in some latitudes from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. When necessary one can travel fairly well by starlight and moonlight over the frozen tundra, but not in the woods. In May the snow is wet and heavy and travel difficult. Pools of water and the first mosquitoes then begin to appear. By May 20 the river bursts

its bonds of ice and floods the low-lands; ice, debris and broken timber pouring, with a grinding noise, head-long toward the sea. For at least a week navigation is impossible.

Summer, swift-footed, trips upon the heels of winter. The sun pours down with a violence not soon forgotten, though in the shade it is always cool. The cry of the brant, northward-bound, is continually heard, and myriads of smaller water-fowl appear on every hand. All the minor forms of life, native to the region or migrants from the South, with startling suddenness people the copse and pervade the air. Vegetation springs into leaf and flower at a bound, and, with hardly a hint of spring, summer is upon us.

Mosquitoes, the pest of the North, appear in clouds. Except in mid-stream, or where a brisk breeze is blowing, life without a net and leather gloves is misery. The Indians smear their faces with a mixture of grease and charcoal, and paddle with a smudge on a square of tuff in the bows of their birch canoes. The caribou, moose and bear, driven from the thickets, plunge into the river for a temporary respite. Curiously enough, during three summers, black flies and midges, so plentiful to the eastward, were encountered only once on the Yukon; possibly, near its headwaters, our luck would have been worse.

The records show that the lower Yukon Valley has a summer temperature much in excess of that normal to the latitude. As the days are long, the traveler will prudently sleep at noon and utilize for his work the cooler hours when the sun sweeps low along the northern horizon and the mosquitoes are less active.

Frosts appear in mid-September. Early in October the Yukon begins to be covered with ice; though it is not fully ice-bound until late in November. So the round is completed.

One serious danger menaces the large population now pouring into the district. The upper Yukon is a country where subsistence has always been difficult. The first party which ever reached it—Hudson Bay Company, who named the Pelly River—though composed of seasoned voyagers, was, if tradition be reliable, forced to support life by cannibalism before it could reach help. In 1866 not more than 300 Indians were able to find subsistence between Fort Yukon and Fort Selkirk. The abundant fish and game of the lower Yukon are absent. The river steamers available for transportation cannot, during the remainder of the present season; carry up to Dawson City much more food than will supply its present population. It seems improbable that any large proportion of the people now hurrying over the Chilkoot portage can transport—if indeed they possess—food enough to carry them over the winter and up to the arrival of summer supplies from the lower Yukon.

Fortunately, it is likely that many of those least prepared for the undertaking will never get over the divide, and will be obliged to remain in Southeastern Alaska, where the rush to Klondike will have left open many opportunities for employment. Were it otherwise, the coming winter and spring would probably furnish material for tragedy. Even as it is, the circumstances offer ground for grave apprehensions.

FORCED OFF THE ROAD.

A Detroit Business Man Tells of Two Years of Contest.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich. Prominent among the young business men of Detroit, Mich., is the progressive and hustling manager of the Michigan Leather Co., Mr. Henry Weil. For several years he has been represented on the road one of the largest leather concerns in the United States. Mr. Weil while travelling on the road was troubled with rheumatism in his arms which no doubt was caused by his exposure. In spite of the best medical treatment he grew steadily worse and at last it forced him to leave the road.

He said in reply to an enquiry as to what he owed his recovery, "I was made what I am today by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I don't care to have my picture displayed but I will cheerfully say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are all right and do more than are claimed for them. I must acknowledge that I was induced to try them by seeing them advertised. If my testimonial will be of any use to you in persuading others of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism you are welcome to publish it.

"I am 34 years of age, and for four years I traveled in the west and north-west for an eastern leather house. I was bothered with rheumatism in my arms for over a year. I visited some of the best doctors and tried every known remedy without much relief. One day I read an advertisement telling of a wonderful cure made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is what convinced me and I bought three boxes and commenced taking them. A few days later the swelling began to go out of my arms and at the end of four weeks I had entirely disappeared; I continued to gather strength and for the first time in over two years I was entirely free from pain. I think I took six boxes in all as I continued their use some time after my arms were free from pain.

"Since that time, which has been over a year, I have not noticed a single symptom of that fearful old enemy—rheumatism. That is why I say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a sure cure for rheumatism."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Among the arrivals on the W. G. Hall Steamer were the following: C. B. Makoe, C. A. Johnson and R. G. Van Ness.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dealings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crabs, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. How to Produce Luxuriant Hair, a 64-page book, post free.

No Paper! All Tobacco!

GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR
THE MIRRELS, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISON IRON WORKS—General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER—Disintegrators.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESCOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the most rapid and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-septic action renders it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. L. Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Store and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Scottish Life Insurance Company
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,
£13,954,839.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2—Reserve Fund—£1,000,000
3—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,000,000

Revenue Fire Branch—£1,000,000
Revenue Life and Annuity—£1,000,000
Branches—£1,000,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance—£8,000,000
Capital for reinsurance com-
panies—£1,000,000

Total reinsurance—£9,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance—£8,000,000
Capital for reinsurance com-
panies—£1,000,000

Total reinsurance—£9,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and other property, on fire, on the most favorable terms, and to take risks against the dangers of the sea, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

